## DESCRIPTION OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF AFRICAN TICKS

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## Rhipicephalus duttoni, n. sp. (Neumann)

Male.-Body, narrow in front, broadest ( 1.85 mm .) a littic posterior to the middle, length with rostrum 3.55 mm . Scutus, slightly convex, chestnut-brown without spots, abdomen does not extend beyond its margins; cervical grooves are very broad, shallow, and form elongated depressions, they are not punctated and are continued posteriorly by a narrow superficial groove which extends beyond the middle point of the length; marginal grooves broad, shallow, slightly and finely punctated, commencing almost immediately behind the eyes and terminating in the groove which separatm


Fic. 22.-Rhipicephatus duttoni, す. Rostrmm. $\times 4.5$.
the two last from the following festoou; punctations irregular, coarsest in front, fine and superficial over the remainder of the surface; behind are three wide, shallow, unpunctated longitudinal grooves, the middle one being the longest; festoons longer than they are broad, slightly punctated, normal. Eyes flạt, yellowish, large, marginal. Ventral surface reddish-brown, covered by rather long and abundant whitish hairs. A.nus anterior to the middle of the
lengthi of the adanal shields; adanal shields have the shape of a scatere triangle and so form a long internal posterior spine (the intermal edge is longest, it is rectilinear in its anterior half lout is concave behnd: the external edge is slightly conves; the posterour edge is conate and bordered by punctations) : the outer shiclds are replaced by prominent, non-chitinous fold : we candal prolongation but at chituos: thickening on the median festoon. Peritremes narrow; whtisl, comme shaped with the point bent back towards the dorsal surface. Rostram wo mm. long, dorsal base almost twice as broad ( 06 mm m ) as loog lateral angles at about the middle of the length, posterior angles quir prominent. Hypostome very slightly apatulated, has six rows of teth Palps as broad as long, flattened dorsally ; second segurent scaratl longer than the third and retracted into is bhent point dorsally at th


FIG. 23.-Khipicephalus duttoni, $\sigma^{*}$. Ventral surface of posterior extremits. is posterior border. Legs relatively strong. Coxae covered with long white hairs; anterior summit much elongated and conspicuous on the dorsal surface as an auricle, two very long spines; on the postenof borders of the second and third an external spine, flat, as broad a: long; fourth divided at posterior border into two broad flat spines Tarsi of medium size, have two terminal successive spurs; caruncules
large.

Female unknown.
A single male was taken on a bovine at Zambie logether with females of Margaropus annulatus.

This species is dedicated in honour of our late colleagne Dr. ! Everett Dution.

## Rhipicephalus longus, n. sp. (Neumann)

Male.-Body narrow in front, sides subrectilinear, length with rostrum 4.1 mm ; broadest ( 2.15 mm .) towards the posterior third. Scutum almost flat, dark chestnut-brown, without spots; along the posterior festoons the abdomen extends beyond its margin ; cervical grooves, very short and deep; marginal grooves deep, narrow, each occupied by a row of punctations, commencing a little behind the eyes, ending at the posterior border of the penultimate festion. and are continued forward, and especially inwards, by a row of coarse, scattered punctations; punctations irregular, abundant in the spare enclosed between the marginal grooves and the punctated anterior prolongation ; they are regular in size and distrihution antenorly in

J. 16. 2..-Khipicephalus longos, J, Kostrum. $\times+5$.
the space corresponding to the female scutum, and they exist with the same appearances in the posterior part of the scutum, but they become scanty and finer in the neighbourhoorl of the marginat grooves and their punctated anterior prolongations; the marginal border is smooth save in the scapular angles which are hollowed by six to eight larger punctations; posterior festoons longer than they are wide, almost smooth, followed by short abdominal festoons. lifis flat, yellowish, of medium size, marginal with a coarse tangential punc Iation at the internal edge. Ventral surface reddish brown, with a few short hairs. Anus at about the middle of the length of the adanal shields; adanal shields long, semilunar (the imner edge concave, the external and the posterior convex) with fairly heavy punctations onl their surface ; external shields replaced by a prominent non-chitinous fold ; festoons subrectangular, sharply defined; no caudal prolonga
tion. Peritremes whitish, hroad, commatsaped, with pomt curm towards the dorsal surface. Rostrum, length 0.7 mm ., dorsal bix more than twice as broad as it is long, lateral angles very promine: at about the anterior third of the length, posterior angles quit prominent. Hypostome slightly spatulated, with six rows of teeth Palps hardly longer than they are broad, flattened dorsally with bir second segment a little longer than the third and shortened in a blunt point posteriorly at its inner borter. Legs relatively strong Coxae with long scattered hatirs: first with auterior summit $D$ prolonged nor visible on the dorsal surface, has two very long spine


Fle. 25. Ahipicephalus longus, of Veniral surface of josterior extremity. - j3.
second, third and fourth with posterior border monered io form thi short spines, the inner being wide, flat and blunt, the outer narmor and sharp. Tarsi of medium length with two terminal successive spurs. raruncules medium size.

Female unknown.
Locality:--Diagnosis established from a male taken on a bound at Kasongo (April).

Rhipiceptralus duttoni and $R$. longus are placed in the following manner in the table of differentiation of inales of the various specie
(Eyes flat.-2.

1. Eyes prominent.
[Marginal groove well marked. 3 .
2. Marginal groove absent.
(Dorsal scutum uniformly brown. -4.
3. Dorsal scutum hlack and white. R. pulchellus.

Adanal shields not prolongerl to a point (posterior horder straight or convex).- 5 .
+. Adanal shields prolonged in one or two points (posterior border concave). 12.

Posterior border of the body not proknged nor furnished with a caudal prolongation. 6 .
5. Posterior border of the body furnished with three prolongations.--R. supertritus.
Adanal shields triangular or subtriangular (internal edge straight or slightly concave). $-\%$.
6. Adanal shields sickle-shaped (their inner border very concave, the two others forming a single regular curve). R. haemaphysaloides.

Marginal groove deep, long, commencing near the eyes.-8.
7. Marginal groove superficial, short, commencing at the middle of the length of the body. - R. siemanni.

Dorsal scutum with scattered punctations. 9.
8. Dorsal scutum with numerous, serried, punctations.

Dorsal scutum with unequal, very evident, irregularly distributed punctations.--10.
q. Dorsal scutum with large, equal punctations arranged in longitudinal lines with or without additional fine and hardly visible punctations. $R$. simus.

Coxae I, with or without a short prolongation in front. not visible from the dorsal surface.---1 i.
10.

Coxae I, with a long anterior prolongation, visible from the dorsal surface.--R. appendiculatus.

Dorsal scutum with mixed punctation, regularly distributed K. sanguineus.

Dorsal scutum with mediun-sized uniform punctations between the marginal grooves, rare in their neiglabourhood, none on the edge, large ones on the scapular angles. R. longus.
(Anal shields with a single (or principal) internal point. I3.
12. Anal shields with an external point.- K. lunulatus.

Coxae $I$, without visible prolongations from the dorsal surface; adanal shields with two points. R. armatus.
Coxae I, with prolongations visible from the dorsal surface; adanal shields with one point. $-R$. duttoni.

